

best to consider Barber's *Diphotus* as valid, unless and until indisputable evidence to the contrary can be adduced.

Incidentally, Leng and Mutchler's name *Photinus simplex* for E. Olivier's *P. vitiosus* var. *simplex*, is preoccupied by *P. simplex* Gorham (Biol. Cent. Amer., 1881, p. 42), but as the former species is here transferred to *Diphotus* a new specific trivial name is not necessary.

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ORR'S RECORDS OF BEETLES EATEN BY THE PALLID BAT

Many species of beetles and other insects have been recorded in literature dealing with the food of animals, birds, reptiles and fish. Most of these reports seem to be unknown to systematic entomologists, though they are often well documented and give ecological data and locality records.

Orr¹ found remains of the following beetles (determined by E. C. Van Dyke) beneath a pallid bat roost along San Juan Creek, 9 miles west of Simmler, San Luis Obispo Co., Calif.: *Polyphylla* probably *decimlineata*, *Romaleum simplicicolle*, *Prionus californicus*, *Eleodes acuticauda*. He also cites records by others: at Glendora, Los Angeles Co., Calif., *Prionus californicus*, *Ligyris gibbosus* (by Mrs. Grinnell); at Mission San Antonio de Padua, Monterey Co., Calif., *Polyphylla decimlineata* (by Hatt); near Albuquerque, N. Mex., "large June bugs, and one large ground beetle" (by Borell); at Indian Springs in southern Nevada. Burt saw the bats "... frequently alighting on a lawn to capture June beetles (*Polyphylla*) ...".

The bats must have come to the ground to get the flightless *Eleodes*; indeed heavy wingless Jerusalem crickets (*Stenopelmatus* spp.) are a common food for this species, which catches lizards too.

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¹ORR, ROBERT T. 1954. Natural history of the pallid bat, *Antrozous pallidus* (LeConte). Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (Ser. 4), Vol. 28 (No. 4) pp. 165-246, 28 text figs. Published January 7, 1954. (Insects, pp. 231-232).